



**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of

D. Amnon Silverstein

Application No.: 09/843,755

Filed: April 30, 2001

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR  
VIRTUAL OVERSIZED DISPLAY USING  
SMALL PANEL DISPLAY AS A MOVABLE  
USER INTERFACE

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)  
) Group Art Unit: 2179

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) Examiner: NHON D NGUYEN

)  
) Confirmation No.: 9186

**REQUEST FOR PRE-APPEAL BRIEF CONFERENCE**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

A Pre-Appeal Brief Conference is requested to review the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. The rejections raised in the Final Office Action are clearly improper and without basis,

**OVERVIEW**

1. The Examiner has improperly rejected Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 as being anticipated by a U.S. Patent to Tanaka which clearly does not disclose a detecting means configured to detect "orientation" of a movable display; and
2. The Examiner has improperly rejected independent claim 16 as being unpatentable over a combination of U.S. Patents to Tanaka and Cobbley which, even when considered in combination, fail to teach or suggest "correlating movement of a moveable display to information

representing a portion of a first image stored in a database, ... wherein the first image is an image of a keyboard that can be operated using the movable display."

Claims 1-3 and 5-17 remain pending in the application. Claim 4 has been canceled. Independent claims 1, 10 and 16 are allowable.

### **ARGUMENT**

In the Office Action dated June 8, 2006, claims 1-3 and 5-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,714,972 (Tanaka). Claim 16 is rejected as being unpatentable over the Tanaka patent in combination with U.S. Patent No. 6,501,464 (Cobbley et al.). Claim 17 is rejected as being unpatentable over the Tanaka patent in combination with U.S. Patent No. 6,359,615 (Singh). These rejections are respectfully traversed, as the documents relied upon by the Examiner, considered either individually or in the various combinations set forth in the Office Action, fail to teach or suggest Applicant's invention as set forth in independent claims 1, 10 and 16.

Independent claim 1 is directed to a movable display which includes, among other features, means for correlating movement of the movable display to information representing a portion of a first image stored in a database, wherein the detecting means is configured to detect **orientation** of the movable display.

The Tanaka patent is directed to a display apparatus and display method, wherein the **position**, not the orientation, of the display is detected. The Examiner relies on a description at column 3, lines 53-55 that a disclosed position detector detects position of a Figure 13 display screen 4 in the horizontal and vertical

directions shown in Figure 13. According to the Examiner, these vertical and horizontal directions constitute "four orientations of the display screen" (Final Office Action at page 3, lines 12-13). On page 6 of the Final Office Action, lines 1-2, the Examiner improperly states:

"The position detector detects the **position** in the horizontal and vertical directions" means "detecting **orientation**" (quote in original)  
(Emphasis added)

The Examiner's attempt to correlate a "position" to an "orientation" is without foundation. The ability to detect "orientation" encompasses an ability to detect rotation of the display, a feature which is not disclosed by the Tanaka patent.

As described at column 3, lines 53-55 of the Tanaka patent, a position detector 1 (Figure 3) is included within the disclosed device and is provided for detecting position in horizontal and vertical directions. However, detection of movement in the horizontal and vertical directions does not constitute detection of the orientation of the display. Column 3, lines 65 to column 4, line 3 of the Tanaka patent describe that a selector 3, based on a **position** of the display screen 4 (with no mention of any orientation), selects image information. The Tanaka patent clearly does not teach detecting orientation of a movable display. As such, the Examiner's rejection of claims 1 and 10 as being anticipated by the Tanaka patent is clearly improper and without basis.

The ability of Applicant's moveable display to detect orientation of the display provides significant advantages, such as an ability to reorient an image on the movable display to best present information from the database. For example,

positional coordinates so that changes in orientation of the display can be determined. Such a feature can be used to ensure that portions of an image will be oriented on the movable display in a manner desired by a user. For example, when a user reorients a rectangular display to provide a larger viewing area along a given direction (e.g., where an image is tall and thin, and best viewed by rotating the display 90°), the image will appear properly oriented within the display. Such a feature is neither taught nor suggested by the Tanaka patent.

Independent claim 1 is therefore allowable. Independent claim 10 recites a similar feature and is also allowable.

Independent claim 16 recites a movable display which includes, among other features, means for correlating movement of the movable display to information representing a portion of a first image stored in a database, wherein the first image is an image of a keyboard that can be operated using the movable display. Such a feature encompasses, for example, the disclosure in the sentence bridging pages 6-7 of Applicant's specification paragraph [0022]. This sentence is directed to an ability to correlate movement of a movable display so that upon movement of the display, a desired software key of a keyboard will be displayed. Such a feature is simply not taught or suggested by the Tanaka and Cobbley patents when considered alone or in combination with one another.

The Examiner asserts on page 7 of the Final Office Action (lines 7-8) that "While Tanaka fails to teach a keyboard image, [the] Cobbley patent shows an image of [a] keyboard of figure 1." Figure 1 of the Cobbley patent does disclose a display 500 with a transparent keyboard interface 508. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in the art for correlating movement of the display 500 to information

representing a portion of a first image, where the first image is the image of keyboard interface 508.

In addition, there would have been no motivation or suggestion to have combined features of the Tanaka patent with features of the Cobbley patent in the manner suggested by the Examiner to arrive at Applicant's claim 16 combination. The Cobbley patent is directed to a graphical user interface in the form of a transparent keyboard overlaid on an information display. This patent is not directed to displaying information related to a physical document, in which information representing a portion of a first image is presented on a movable display. As such, there would have been no motivation or suggestion to have combined features of the Cobbley patent with those of the Tanaka patent.

At best, any such combination would have resulted in using software buttons as disclosed by Cobbley or the display screen of Tanaka. The Singh patent does not overcome the deficiencies of the Tanaka and Cobbley patents. As such, Claim 16 is allowable.

On page 2 of the Final Office Action, the Information Disclosure Statement filed May 23, 2006 is deemed to be proper. Reconsideration is requested.

## **CONCLUSION**

In light of the foregoing, independent claims 1, 10 and 16 are allowable. All of the remaining claims depend from these claims and recite additional advantageous features which distinguish over the documents relied upon by the Examiner.

As such, reversal of the Examiner's final rejection is requested. The present application is in condition for allowance and a Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

BUCHANAN INGERSOLL PC

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